# EDUCATION.

The Origin, History, and Character of Our Collegiate System.

OUR LEADING INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Sketches of Harvard University, the College of William and Mary, and Yale College.

As we are now just at the height of the annual commencement season, it will not be inappropriate or uninteresting to review the origin of our collegiate system and the history of our leading institutions of learning. To do this properly requires the preliminary collection of a large number of documents, in which we have been engaged for several months past, and even now we are compelled to omit some facts which might be of interest to the public, on account of the difficulty attending such a task-We are enabled, however, to present our readers with a sketch of the history and present condition of all the more important colleges and universities in the United States, arranged in the order of their establishment. As an introducnon to these we will first glance at

Whe Origin and Character of Our Collegiate System.

That education is more generally diffused among the people of the United States than among those of any other country is a fact among the people of the United States than among those of any other country is a fact which cannot be disputed, and in this fact is found one of the most powerful elements of the success of our republican institutions. But while we have succeeded so remarkably in popularizing knowledge, we have thus far falled in rendering it thorough and special, in comparison with the educational systems of many of the nations of the Oid World. The causes of this failure are manifest. The United States is yet in its infancy. A vast domain is still presented to the sober and industrious people of the whole world for settlement, and until the entire extent of our territory, from the Atlantic to the Facilic, and from the Guif of Mexico to the Great Lakes, is brought within the pale of civilization, our first thoughts and the pale of civilization, our first thoughts and our most strenuous exertions will be devoted to the expansion of our population. While general and popular education is possible of achievement in such a community, the brilliant and thorough attainments for which the savans of Paris and Berlin are so justly celebrated are quite impossible, except in rare and peculiar texteres. The populations of France and Germannians of instances. The populations of France and Germany have almost reached their maximum, and the surplus energy of their leading minds is therefore devoted to the opening up of new fields of knowledge, and the more thorough exploration of those already familiar to the

world at large.

But there has been no lukewarmness in the eause of education in this country. From the time of the earliest settlements until the pre-sent there has ever been manifested an earnest and inquiring spirit in the search after know-ledge—more especially that department of knowledge which imparts to the everyday toils of life their true and inherent dignity, and ena-bles men and women the better to cope with the difficulties which are encountered in the colonization and settlement of a new country. The "Pilgrim Fathers" exemplified this spirit in a marked and characteristic degree. Twice had they become wanderers on the face of the earth, in consequece of their independence of thought and action; but before they were com fortably, or even safely, disposed in their new home in the wilderness, they set themselves about the establishment of an institution of earning, the avowed object of which was the fostering of that spirit which had led them to undergo so many hardships "for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith." The institution then established, and which has been developed into the great Harvard

University of the present day, served as a model for all succeeding institutions of a similar character throughout the country. The first two of her Presidents, and many of her professors and instructors, were educated either at Oxford or Cambridge. It was but natural that they should as far as was practicable introduced. shey should, as far as was practicable, introduce into the new seat of learning the curriculum then in favor in the English Universities. To this circumstance we are indebted for the excessive snare of time and attention which has been devoted to the languages and literature of ancient Greece and Rome, the gradual sup-planting of which by a study of the modern tongues, the higher branches of the mathematics, and the more abstruce departments of natural science, is one of the most hopeful signs

of the times.

But these founders of our first University, who were gifted with a true appreciation of the wants of the new country and its people, saw from the beginning that many of the traditional customs of their almae matres were entirely unsuited to the requirements of a new condition of society. To this fact, without doubt, we owe the absence in all our educational institutions of the great system of college commons and private tutors—a system encumbered with many features which are now altogether useless, and even inexpedient; but which, nevertheless, have about them such an air and odor of antiquity that it is impossible to do away with them where they have preto do away with them where they have pre-vailed, without interruption or modification for centuries. The hostility of the Harvard anthorities to anything savoring of "commons is shown by an amusing order of the corpora-tion, issued in 1693, which prohibited the students from partaking of "plum-cake" in their rooms. There was probably no especial objection to be raised against a moderate sup-ply of this paistable mixture of fruit and flour; but we can easily imagine that such stars old but we can easily imagine that such stern old Puritans as Increase Mather, at that time President, would look with great disfavor upon the strength of the liquids which were alone deemed appropriate for washing down the

deemed appropriate for washing down the crumbs.

Our Collegiate system is now in a transition state, and is gradually being brought into harmony with the wants of the country. Many of the most useless features which it inherited from the English Universities after which it was modelled have already been discarded, and other and still more radical changes are still in progress or under consideration. The tendency to reform our entire system of higher education is thus commented upon by the "Regents of the University of the State of New York," in a recent report to the Legislature:

"The scope and requirements of education are rapidly changing in this State and in the country. There is a piainly increasing interest in the pursuit of purely scientific studies, and in the acquirement of modern languages, and a growing disposition to distrust the present adequacy of the ancient and traditional course of solices study. This feeling springs naturally

growing disposition to distrust the present ade-quacy of the ancient and traditional course of college study. This feeling springs naturally from the contemplation of the astonishing mineral resources of the country, and the desire to develop them with the utmost rapidity and sconomy; from our vast territorial extent, and the corresponding public works necessary to overcome its disadvantages and utilize it wisely, and from the general necessities of a new continent, which must be settled and sub-dued for a rapidly growing population."

wisely, and from the general necessities of a new continent, which must be settled and subdued for a rapidly growing population."

Yet, while there appears to be a disposition on the part of the authorities of the different institutions to devote less time than formerly to the study of the classics, they are by no means willing to discard them altogether, or even to place them on a mere equality with the other branches in the regular four years' course. But by way of compensation, the most flourishing institutions in the country have, within a few years past, established a parallel course, in which the classics are entirely ignored, and in their place the time of the student devoted to the modern languages, the higher mathematics, and the natural sciences.

The donation by Congress to the different States of large tracts of the public lands, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be devoted to the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, is another and a substantial evidence of our tendency to seek practical knowfedge at the expense of the merely ornamental of disciplinary branches of study.

Of equal importance, in this cannection, is

expense of the merely ornamental of discipli-mary branches of study.

Of equal importance, in this connection, is the project to establish a military department at each college in the country which has an at-tendance of two hundred students gnd makes the proper application to the Government of the United States. Major Whittlesey, who has been in consultation with the authorities of the lead-ing colleges on this subject, has majored a plan. in consultation with the authorities of the leading colleges on this subject, has matured a plan, which has received the approval of the Secretary of War. Its principal features have been numbered in a bill which will be presented to be congress at an early period for their convear.

sideration. This bill provides that the President of the United States shall detail for duty at such colleges as comply with its requirements a competent officer to act as Military Professor, who, while so employed, is to have the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel, if he has served twenty years in the sirmy, and if he has not, the rank and pay of a major. The President shall likewise detail a competent lieutenant of the army to act as military assistant. Whenever any college has established a course of instruction in military studies, this act provides that the necessary text-books shall be issued gracuitously to the students, and a suitable collection of military books of reference be added to the college library, and military maps, models, etc., be furnished for the lecture-room. The course of study is to comprise "instruction in the Theory of Ordnance, Projectiles, and Gunnery, in Military Engineering, in Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial, and in the Art of War." It is further provided that there shall be selected from each class, as it graduates, the five students who shall have distinguished themselves for the greatest general proficiency in the regular collegiate course and for special attainments in military science, and who are also of sound health and good moral character. attainments in military science, and who are also of sound health and good; moral character. The names of these five shall be published in the Army Register, and one of the five shall be commissioned as a second lleutenant in the United States Army, upon precisely the same footing as graduates of West Point, While the adoption of such a system will be of great advantage to the institutions which enter into it.

enter into it, its effect upon the general character of the officers of our regular army will be equally advantageous. The young men who are sent to West Point and there educated at the expense of the Government, are selected by politicians without much reference to their natural applities, and it offen becomes that the natural abilities, and it often happens that the qualities of their minds are anything but brilliant. On the other hand, among the students of our colleges are to be found many of the most promising young men in the country; and if they are offered facilities for acquiring a thorough military citicalion, with a prespect a thorough military education, with a prospect of obtaining a commission in the regular ser-vice in a few years the grade of our army offi-cers, will be elevated considerably above its presept standard; and in case the nation is ever again involved in difficulties which make a resort to arms inevitable, there will be present in the country a large number of young men who are abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of commanding officers.

## Harvard University.

On the 2sth of October, 1636, scarcely sixteen years after the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay voted four hundred pounds towards the establishment of a school or college. The next year the institu-tion was located in Newtown, the title of which place was shortly afterwards changed to Cam-bridge, in honor of the celebrated University town of that name in the old country. In 1638, John Harvard, an English clergyman who had arrived in the colony the previous year, be-questhed to the embryo University a sum of money double in amount that set apart by the General Court for its foundation. donated his then valuable library of three hun-dred and twenty volumes, and in gratitude for these generous bequests the institution was honored with his name. Such were the almost insignificant beginnings of a foundation which now amounts in the aggregate, and excluding the College grounds and buildings and the pro-perty therein, to about \$1,900,000, and of a library which, at the present time, numbers 168,000

For the first two years of 14s existence, the University was nothing more than an ordinary academy or high school, under the manage-ment and tuit on of Nathaniel Eaton. On the 27th of August, 1640, the Rev. Henry Dunster, on his arrival in the colony from England, was inaugurated as the first of the long and illustrious line of Presidents. Under his superintendence the institution at once assumed the character necessary to its success, and in 1642 the first class of nine students was graduated. President Dunster remained in office fourteen years—during which time the number of years—during which time the number of alumni had increased to seventy-four—and was then compelled to resign, in consequence of having preached a sermon which called in question some of the dogmas of infant question some of the dogmas of infant baptism. During the next thirty years, the number of graduates averaged six only; but im 1685 the college received a fresh impetus by the accession to the Presidency of the celebrated theologian, Increase Mather, who held the office for more than sixteen years. During the period that herematoed at the head of the College the average number of graduates was raised to twelve. President Mather still persisted in devoting a great portion of his time to the care of a congregation in Boston, where he resided. This course at last Boston, where he resided. This course at last Court, which voted that it was the duty of the President to reside in the neighborhood of his charge—a hipt that resulted in the resignation of the obstinate divine. His influence on the institution, all things considered, was not beneficial; as, by attempting to impart to it a wholly secturian character, he made great in-roads upon the independent position which it had hitherto maintained. The struggle thus inaugurated between the rival schools of religionists continued, with more or less bitterness, for many years, and was not finally determined until the beginning of the present century, when the votaries of Unitarianism at last acquired, as they still retain, the controlling interest in the management, although all denominations of Christians have continued to be represented in the beards of covernment and nominations of Christians have continued to be represented in the boards of government and instruction. This rivalry of the sects was nevertheless a great drawback upon the use-fulness and prosperity of the institution for many years. But it maintained, for all that, a

many years. But it maintained, for all that, a character for independence that was possessed by no other college during the last century.

Increase Mather was followed by Samuel Willard, John Leverett, and Benjamin Wadsworth, in succession, their terms of office embracing a period of thirty-six years, during which time the college was in quite a prooperous condition, having graduated in 1725 a class of forty-five. But in 1737 a fresh vitality was imparted to it by the energy of Edward Holyoke, who in that year became President, continuing to hold the position until 1769. He was one of the most thorough and efficient officers the institution ever had at its head, and during his long presidency of thirty-two years—by far the longest on its records—its prosperity was all that could have been desired. During this period nine hundred and eighty-four graduates, or about thirty per year, were sent forth from its halls. The class of 1765 numbered fifty-four, and the class of 1771, under the subsequent Presidency of Samuel Locke, had sixty-three members. During the 771, under the subsequent Presidency of Samuel Locke, had sixty-three members. During the stormy period of the Revolution, even, there was no relaxation on the part of the authorities of the institution, the catalogue showing for the eight years of warfare the graduation of classes averaging about thirty-five in number. After the secures of war had recontinuously ber. After the scourge of war had passed away, the institution again took a fresh start, and by the close of the century the classes had attained an average of forty. Since that time the number has gradually increased, until it has, within the last few years, frequently exceeded a full hundred.

During the present century the presidency of the institution has been filled by three remark-able men, whose reputations have been worldable men, whose reputations have been worldwide. These men were Josiah Quincy, from
1829 to 1845; Edward Everett, from 1846 to 1849;
and Jared Sparks, from 1849 to 1853. Scarcely
inferior to these was the late Professor Feiton,
who held the office from 1860 to 1862. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D.,
L.L. D., formerly President of Antioch College,
Ohio. With the exception of the first two Presidents, each one of the long line has been a
graduate of the College; and all have likewise
belonged to the ministerial profession, with the
exception of Quincy, Everett (who was, however, a preacher in his youth), Sparks, and
Felton.

The School of Medicine was the first university department organized, and in 1789 the first graduate received the degree of "Bachelor of Medicine." The classes in this department continued to be very small until 1816, when eleven gentlemen received the degree of "Doctor of Medicine." Previous to 1843 the number of graduates scarcely ever rose above a dozen, but since that time there has been a steady increase, although for some reason the Medical School of Harvard University has seldom, in point of numbers at least taken rank among the first-class institutions of the country. During the session that closed on the 13th of March last, there were 301 students in attendance.

March last, there were 301 students in attendance.

In 1816 the Law School was first organized, by the appointment of Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, to the Royall Professorship. The first class, consisting of two members only, graduated in 1820 Since 1838, when the number had increased to it, its prosperity has been very great, under the instruction of such eminent jurists as Joseph Story, Simon Greenleaf, Joei Parker, and Theophilus Parsons. The attendance during the present year was 157, the graduiting class numbering 69.

The Grat class in the Divisity School, six in number, graduated in 1817, but this department has flever been remarkably successful. This year there have been only afteen students in

attendance. The largest class that was ever graduated was one of fourteen—that of 1859.

The other leading branch of the University is the Lawrence Scientific School, a department which is in no respect inferior in importance to any other, and is destined to great usefulness in a country where so much stress is iald upon a practical, in preference to a merely theoretical or classical training. The principal donations to this school have been those of Abbott and James Lawrence, father and son, each exceeding the sum of \$52,000. The total foundation now amounts to \$22,310, a sum which is greatly in excess of the entire resources of many of our most prosperous institutions of learning. The life and spirit of the Lawrence Scientific School is Louis Agassiz, who has been professionally connected with Harvard since 1847, and has devoted all the vast stores of his knowledge and his untiring energy to the task of building up, in the New World, an institution which is acknowledged as a formidable rival by the most celebrated schools of the other hemisphere. Its success from the very first has been unoughified. Its success from the very first has been

unqualified.

The present condition of the Institution is shown in the following table, which gives the number of students in attendance during the

Sophomores	4490	
Freshmen	125-410 15	85 126-413 14
Law Students	61	177 80 244 8-528

has graduated 6736, exclusive of those who receive diplomas at the present Commencement, and of these about 2770 are still living. The Annual Commencement for the current year takes place July 17. There are no Phila-delphians in the graduating class.

Although some younger institutions have been able to outstrip Harvard in point of num-bers, she still maintains her place at the head of the colleges of America, by the venerable antiquity of her origin, her immense wealth, and the long list of illustrious names which she has furnished to the history of the nation. The prestige of her early days is still undimmed and her career of usefulness far from approach ing its end. Commencement is a legal holiday throughout the State of Massachusetts, on which occasion the banks of Boston are invariably closed; while the Governor still rides to the exercises in state, escorted by soldiery and sur rounded by all the paraphernalia of war.

The University authorities recently purchased of the Baptist Society, for \$29,000, a lot on which to erect the contemplated Soldiers' Memorial Chapel. This ground was formerly owned by the University, but was sold a few years ago

The College of William and Mary, The College of William and Mary, located at Williamsburg, Virginia, has the honor of being the second institution of the kind established within the present limits of the United States. Indeed, soon after the first settlement of Virginia, a movement in favor of establishing a seat of learning was inaugurated, fifteen thousand acres of land being appropriated, at the instance of Sir Edwin Sandys, President of the Company in England, for the endowment of a University which was to be established at Henrico, for the education of the Indians as well as the sons of the settlers. About the same period, 1619, the English bishops raised a contribution of £1500, for the endowment of a college in Virginia, to be the endowment of a college in Virginia, to be devoted to the education of the Indians. Other devoted to the education of the Indians. Other donations were made to establish a preparatory school to the projected University, and in 1621 Mr. George Thorpe, an Englishman, came to the colony to inaugurate the new institution. He was attended by a number of persons who proposed to tenant the University lands; but in 1622, Mr. Thorpe, with a number of his followers, and over three hundred of the regular colonists, was massacred by the Indians. colonists, was massacred by the Indians Troubles in the mother country, and a rebellion in the colony, diverted the attention of the settlers from this subject for some years, and it was not until after the accession of William and Mary, in 1688, that the project was

again revived.

A few wealthy Virginians and English merchants soon subscribed £2500 sterling, and the scheme received the approval of the Colonial Legislature in 1691. The Rev. Dr. James Blair, a divine of the Scottish Episcopal Church, was despatched to England, and, after some tribula tion, succeeded in procuring from the Crown a charter for the n.w college in February, 1693. The institution was to be known forever as "The College of William and Mary, in Virginia," in consideration of which it received a dona-tion of £1986 raised out of the quit-rents of the Colony; one penny a pound on all tobacco ex-ported out of Virginia and Maryland; the office of Surveyor-General, with all its fees, emoin-ments, and perquisites; and twenty thousand acres of land. This last donation was coupled with the curious condition that on the 5th of November of every year the President and Professors should pay to the Governor or Lieute-nant-Governor of the Dominion of Virginia two copies of Latin verses. This condition, it appears, was complied with in the early days of the institution. Among the partitle

the institution. Among the privileges conferred upon the Faculty was that of electing one member of the Colonial House of Burgesses.

The college buildings were erected after plans furnished by the celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and were intended to be in the form of a square when completed. In the year form of a square when completed. In the year 1700, the first commencement was held, the occasion being one of such great novelty that a large concourse of people was collected, some of them coming in sloops from New York, Penn-sylvania, and Maryland. In 1705, the building, with the library, philosophical apparatus, and all the other contents, was destroyed by fire, and owing to the want of available means and the searcity of workmen, the second building was not completed until 1723. The Colonial Governors took an active interest in the affairs was not completed until 1723. The Colonial Governors took an active interest in the affairs of the college in these days, and notwithstanding its early vicisaltudes, it appears to have flourished, the number of students in attendance in 1735 being upwards of sixty. Previous to the Revolution, the Bishops of London, except during a single interregnum, were elected Chanceliors of the College. All the Commissasartes of Virginia, with one exception, likewise served as its President, and every Episcopal Bishop of the State, down to the present day, has been connected with the institution, the present incumbent, the Right Rev. John Johns, acting as Rector of the Board of Visitors, to whom the regulation of its affairs is entrasted. In 1726, the resources of the institution were further increased by a duty which was laid upon liquors by the House of Burgesses, the proceeds to be applied to the current excesses of the college, and the foundation of scholarships. In 1759 the proceeds of the tax on peddiers was also devoted to the same purpose, and in such novel ways was education fostered in the colonial days of Virginia. Various domations were added by the colonial authorities and by wealthy individuals in England and Virginia, so that, at the outbreak of the Revolution, the college of William and Mary was the wealthlest institution in America, its annual income at that time amounting to nearly £000 steriling. so that, at the outbreak of the Revolution, the college of William and Mary was the wealthlest institution in America, its annual income at that time amounting to nearly £1000 sterling. On the 5th of December, 1776, the parent chapter of the celebrated College organization known as the "Phi Beta Kappa Society" was established by the students, the first meeting having been held in the old Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg, in the very room in which Patrick Henry commenced his illustrious career of opposition to the tyranny of the Mother Country. During these ante-Revolutionary days, the College numbered among its students such men as Bebjamin Harris, Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson, and George Wythe, signers of the Decistration of Independence; Peyton Randolph, President of the first American Congress; Edmund Randelph, Attorney-General and Secretary of Siste; John Marshall, Chief Justice; and Tnomas Jefferson and James Monroe, Presidents of the United States.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, there

United States.
At the outbreak of the Revolution, there were seventy students in attendance, but by the close of the war the Institution was broken were seventy students in attendance, but by
the close of the war the Institution was broken
up, the exercises being entirely suspended in
1781. Through the depreciation of paper money,
it lost all its endowment, except about \$2500 in
money, and the then unproductive lands
granted by the English crown.

During the summer of 1781, preceding the
memorable siege of Yorktown, the College
buildings were alternately in the possession of
the British and the American and French
troops. While occupied by the latter, they sustained considerable injury, and the President's
house was destroyed by fire, but the damage
was subsequently repaired at the expense of the
French Government.

The exercises of the institution were soon resumed, there being a respectable number of
students in attendance, in 1790. Under the influence of a fresh Legislative grant of lands,
and salutary changes in its organization, which
were effected by Thomas Jefferson, when a
member of the Board of Vlaitors, its old prosperity gradually returned, and from the year
1835 to the outbreak of the war the number of
students in attendance averaged seventy-five.

After, as before the Revolution, many eminent

men were connected with it as officers or stu-dents. Among the former was George Wash-ington, who accepted the office of Chancellor in 1788. In 1854 Benjamin 8. Ewell, the present President, succeeded Bishop Johns in that

President, succeeded Bishop Johns in that capacity.

On the night of February 8, 1859, just as the Alumni were about celebrating the 186th anniversary of its foundation, an accidental fire destroyed the main building of the College, with most of the valuable antiquities contained in it. Contributions flowed in from all quarters, and the buildings were soon restored, but in May, 1861, it was again found necessary to close their doors, on account of the existence of actual war in the neighborhood. It was occuited alternately by Union and Rebel forces, and on the 9th of September, 1862, the principal unit ding, with all its contents, was again destroyed by fire, the torch having been applied, without official orders, by some straggling members of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavairy, who had just been worsted in an encounter with a mounted detachment of Rebel troops.

Earnest efforts are now being made, with a fair prospect of success, to raise a new endow.

mounted detachment of Rebel troops.

Earnest efforts are now being made, with a fair prospect of success, to raise a new endowment for the re-crection of the buildings, and a fresh start of the institution. Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy Washington banker, has made a liveral donation; as has also Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, who contributed largely to the institution at the time its buildings were destroyed in 1859. destroyed in 1859.

Yale College, although the junior of Harvard by sixty-four years, has sent forth more graduates, and in its scademic department has almost always headed the list in the number of students in attendance. The last general catalogue published, which includes the classes graduating in the year 1865, contains the names of 9112 persons upon whom the institution has conferred degrees. Of these, 4615 were, at the time of publication, deceased, while 4407 were still include the publication of the second o living. Excluding those who had received merely honorary degrees, there were 8135 regular graduates of all the different departments,

merely honorary degrees, there were 8135 regular graduates of all the different departments, of whom 4081 were dead and 4254 living. The graduates of the academic department alone amounted to 7453, of whom 8896 were dead and 3557 living. When the graduating classes of 1866 and 1867 are added, the total number of "Bachelors of Arts" which Yale has given to the world amounts to 7651, an average of 46 since its foundation in the year 1700.

As early as 1647 the project of establishing a college in New Haven was agitated, but it was postponed in the interest of Harvard. In the year 1700, the scheme was revived by a convocation of the ministers of the colony at New Haven. Another meeting was soon after held at Branford, at which each one present deposited a few volumes on a table, with the declaration. "I give these books for the founding a college in this colony." This original endowment of Yale consisted of forty folio volumes! In those days institutions of learning did not spring instantly into being with a foundation of half a million dollars, as has recently been the case with the Lehigh and Cornell Universities. The new institution received a charter from the General Court in 1701. The intention, at first, was to limit the instruction to the Department of Theology, but this plan was soon set aside, and the students were "fitted for public employments, both in Church and Civil State," although for a long time the religious lie employments, both in Church and Civil State," although for a long time the religious

feature practically predominated.

The first rector was Abraham Pierson, who instructed the students at his residence at Kilinstructed the students at his residence at Killingworth, and continued to do so until his death in 1767. At the first commencement, neld in 1702, at Saybrook, there was one graduate. In 1763 another student was graduated; in 1704 there were three, and in 1705 as many as six. The location of the college remained at Saybrook until 1716, when, after a sharp contest between Hartford and New Haven, it was permanently located at the latter place, where, at the commencement of 1717, five graduates received their diplomas. Up to this time there had been sixty-one graduates in all. About this time the institution received the name of this time the institution received the name of Yale, from Mr. Elibu Yale, a native of New Haven, who had acquired great wealth in the East Indies, and on his return to London made a contribution of books and merchandise to the

a contribution of books and merchandise to the college of his native town.

In 1719 the Rev. Timothy Cutler was made Recter, but in 1722 he was "excused from all further service" in that position, because he chose to give up the puritanical dogmas of the New England creed for Episcopal ordination in England. He was succeeded as presiding officer by the Rev. Elisha Williams (1728-1739), the Rev. Thomas Clao (1739-1766), the Rev. Naphtali Daggett (1766-1777), the Rev. Ezra Stiles (1777-1796), and the Rev. Timothy Dwight (1795-1816). In 1817 the venerable Jeremiah Day became President, continuing to hold the position until his resignation in 1846, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D. D., LL. D. Many of the Professors have also remained in councetion with the Institution for a long period, tion with the Institution for a long period, prominent among them being the late Dr. Benjamin Silliman, who began his labors in 1799 and continued in their active discharge until 1853. President Woolsey's connection dates back to 1823, when he was appointed a tutor

In its early days the College prospered greatly.

Large donations of books and money were made to it by persons residing in Englands and the Colonies, and in 1747 a portion of the means to erect a new building was raised by a lottery. In 1726 the graduating class numbered 23; in 1737 and 1748 it had increased to 24, and in 1748 to 36. From that period to the Revolution at averaged nearly 40, and in 1777 had increased to 56. There was a slight falling off during the re-mainder of the Revolution, but in 1785 the number was as high as 70. For the last thirty years the number of graduates in the academic de-partment has been in the neighborhood of one hundred, the largest being the class of 1847, which numbered 123, and the next largest that of 1863, which numbered 122.

In 1813 a Medical Department was organized, the first graduating class, that of 1814, numeering three. The largest class ever graduated in this department was one of 29 members, in

The Law School was commenced about 1820,

The Law School was commenced about 1820, but was not connected regularly with the College until 1830, and the degree of LL.B. was first conferred in 1843. It has not been remarkably prosperous, the largest graduating class, that of 1847, having only 11 members.

The Divinity School was established in 1822, but heretofore has not been very flourishing. A change in this respect is about to be mangurated, as its separate endowment has recently been increased to \$210,000, and by a contingent bequest to \$250,000. The old Divinity building is about to be torn down, to make way for a new one. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city, and in 1812, being then used as a tavern, was a favorite rendezvous of the State troops. was a favorite rendezvous of the State troops. In 1847, a department of Philosophy and the Arts was established, and has since received the name of the Sheffield Scientific School. In

the name of the Sheffield Scientific School. In this department, the student has the privilege of pursuing those more practical studies which are now so rapidly coming into vogue.

Yale College has recently received donations and bequests amounting to over half a million of dollars, and is now one of the wealthiest college corporations in the United States. Among the most generous donors was Mr. Street, whose contributions have amounted to upwards of \$220.660. Out of this fund an elegant Art Build-\$300,000. Out of this fund an elegant Art Building has recently been erected, at an expense of \$170,000. The Alumni, in connection with the college authorities, are also about to creet a magnificent Memorial Chapel, as a monument to the sons of Yale who perished in the recent war. It is proposed to expend about \$190,000 on the building, the greater portion of which is yet to be raised by subscription. The various libraries, which now number 77,500 volumes, deposited in a costly and ornamental building of Portland sandstone.

The condition of the different departments and the reactions of the different departments.

during the past two years is shown in the fol-lowing statement:— Indergraduates-..101 Sophomores.... .152--500 156-199 Freshmen..... Theological students, Law students...... Medical students..... 92-192 .122-209 scientific students

The lifeth annual commencement takes place on Thursday next, July 18. Ten members of the graduating class are Pennsylvanians, but only two of these, Robert H. Allison and Har-vey G. Landis, are residents of Philadelphia. [In a few days we shall resume this subject, giving historical and descriptive sketches of the colleges which come next to Yale in the order of their foundation.]

—The increase of the number of newspapers published in Italy since it has become a free State has been very large. New journals are constantly springing up, and at Florence there are already eleven papers which are issued every day in the week. Formerly there were only a couple of weakly weeklies.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOHN CANACK, OF LONdoncerry, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) merning, at 10% o'clock, in the FIFTH REFORM ED PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, REV. A. G. McCAU-LEV'S. YORK Street, shove Frankford road and in the svening at 5 o'clock, in the SPRING GARDEN PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, REV. D. A. CUN-NINGHAM, ELEVENTH Street, above Spring Garden.

Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STIERT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow at 10% A. M. and S P. M. Strangers welcome.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, Preaching To-mor-row, at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. Mr. J. JAMES, of Danville. Strangers invited.

COHOCKSINE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUM-PIA Avenue, - Pyreaching by the Pastor, REV. S. A. SUTCHMORE at 1015 A. M. and 75 P. M.

FIFTH UNITED PRENEY TERIAN CHURCH, TWENTIETH and BUTTON-WOOD Streets, Preaching to-morrow, at 10% and 4. PREACHING IN THE EXGRESS U. P. CHURCH, SHIPPEN Street below Twelth on to-morrow (Sabbath), at 10% A. M., and 3% P. M., by the Pastor, HEV. W. W. BARR.

THE SECOND PRESENTERIAN CHURCH will be realter worship in Horticultural Hall, on BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce, Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE.

BEV. WILLIAM H. MUNROE, OF Beverly, N. J., will preach in EMMANUSL P. E. CHURCH, MARLBOROUGH Street, above Girard averue, on Sunday, 14th instant, Morulus and Evening.

CALVARY PRESENTERIAN OHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.
-Preacting To-morrow Morning, at 10% o'clock, by Rev. J. E. BINGBAM, of Benfalo, N. Y. OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.

Preaching in the Lecture Room, by the Paster, Rev. R. H. ALLEN; at 10% o'clock A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTEENTH PRESHYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets. - Rev. FRANCIS HEYL. Missionary to Northern India, will preach in the Evening, at o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM MCELWEE, at 10% Morning.

REV. J. Y. BOYCE, LICENTATE of the REFORMED PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH, will preach in the THIRD REFORMED PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of HANCOUGH and OXFORD Streets, To-morrow, at the usual hours.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and REDWOOD Streets,—Preaching on Sabbath Morning and Evening by the Rev. R. M. PATTERSON, Pastor.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH
To-morrow Merising and Evening at the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT
Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10% A. M.
and 7% P. M. Sunday Schools at 2% P. M. BAPTISMS AT CHRESTIAN CHA-Ph L. TWELFTH Street, above WALLACE To-morrow Evening.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, SERVICE M., by the Rev. JOSEPH H. SMITH, of Newark, N. J.

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. -Service To-morrow (Sabbata) Morning, at

GREENWICH STREET CHAPEL,
GREENWICH Street, below THIRD.—Preaching every Sabbath, by Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, at
10% A. M. and 8 P. M. Pleasant room. Seats free. THE GOSPEL ALWAYS FREE, at 10% A. M. Rev. HENRY F. HURN at 8 P. M. Seats all free.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOUKEN and GREEN Streets. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. JONES,

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' RE-FRIGERATORS- Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from awest, or no sale. A SO, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, witch is to admirably constructed that the cooking of tambly, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is

chrap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coat.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,

5163m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street. THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF

celpt of the following sums for the above fund, sino \$140000 7'00

tional.

W. E. Garrett & Sons.

John Wagner.

S. Faguet & Sons.

Sundry subscriptions by D. C. McCammon.

New Britain Baptist Church.

Trinity Church, Centreville, Pa.

Newton Church, Pa.

Rev. E. F. Fieck enstein, Pennsburg, Pa.

Car, enter, Henstey & Co.

Harrison Brothers.

Churches and citizens of Cumber and county,
Pa. Pa Clitzens of Harrisburg, Pa., additional Evangelical Lutheran Church, Amity, Pa... Moravian Church, Watertown, Wis. German Reformed Church, Tinicum, Pa... Mys Henry D. Giptin Net proceeds of entertainments under auspices of Committee on Aminements.

Presbyterian Church, Oxford, Pa.

Citizens of Lock Haven, by L. A. Mackey.

Citizens of i amar township, by N. Couley.

Citizens of Renova. The Press
The North American
The Evening Builetin
The Age
The Lyening Telegraph
The Daily News
Sundry subscriptions, \$10 and under.....

45:50 Amount previously acknowledged...... JAMPS M AERTSEN, Treasurer, S. E. corner DOUR and WALNUT Six, Phila, July 12, 1857.

POST OFFICE. The mails for Havana, Cub., per steamship STARS AND STBIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 16, at 6 o'clock A. M.
71331

HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

P A T E
PIPE FILLER
TOBACCO POUCH!!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch out dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without w Can be carried in the posset. Something en new. Everybody who smokes should have one, convenient, ecosomical, and useful. For sale everywhere.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively reatores grey hait to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops is falling out at once; keeps the head cleam is un paralleled as a hair dressing. Soliday all druggists as shonable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. The trace supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. O.,

6 to wsem.

NOTICE,-THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE to to the existing between the undersigned, under the name of JONES & HUNT, is dissolved by mutual consent. John D. Jones I: the liquidating partner of the concern, and will settle up the business thereof, and will also continue the business for his own account, under his own name.

J. D. JONES, Philadelphia, July 1, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

A MERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF onstantly springing up, and at Florence there are already eleven papers which are issued every day in the week. Formerly there were only a couple of weakly weeklies.

Poor relations—our relations with Mexico.

A MERICAN CONCRETE PAINT and Revented Company, and the relations in the same interest and metal rooms, old or new, is unequalled. Room of every kind, old samingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampiess prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint and metal rooms, old or new, is unequalled. Room of every kind, old samingles included and paint of sale by the can of barrel. Business prevented. Paint and metal rooms, old or new, is unequalled. Room of every kind, old samingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampies prevented. Paint and metal rooms, old or new, is unequalled. Room of every kind, old samingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampies prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented or paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business prevented pr FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE II CHEAP,—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and passied; gas, hot and cold water; location high and weil abaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESNUT Stress.

#### TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN - FOR RENT, FURninher, a Nest Cottage, with every convenier and very desirably located.

7 to 5t\*

O SOS WALNUT Street

TO LET-PART OF THE HOUSE NO Lombard, cash side. Inquire on the premises. References re-

#### LOST.

OST-A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN. No. 2227, dated September 17, 1862, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The linder will receive to reward by leaving the same at WILLIAM HOGG, Js. 2, 78 126 No. 901 N. EIGHTH Street.

#### NEW MATERIAL.

### HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFAC-TURE-AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porce It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary percelain, is worked like glass. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marsies; is hardness it equals flut, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladles dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the hidnest egg shell China cup to the heavy slav of the sideboard on which it is placed, it takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, an? will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. It is susceptible of being produced in any color.

# THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania.

Has just been organized for the purpose of manufac-turing this material on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.

1060 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are 1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of \$100 per share, the books for subscription being now open at their present works, N s. 5-6 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, where every facility will be furnished to those who desire to investigate the nature and capabilities of the

Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY.

Charles M. Prevost,
John F. Morton,
John McArtnur, Jr.,
William L. Schaffer,
Famuel W. ( attell,
William W. Wright.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President,
EDWARD J. ALTEMUS, Secretary and Treasurer,
WALDRON J. CHEYNEY, Superintendent,
GEORGE HARDING, Solicitor.
7 11 6trp

# AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

ROOUET.

## R. HOSKINS & CO.. NO. 913 ARCH STREET,

BOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, 87-30, \$10.00. \$12.00. AN S14:00 PER SET. OUR S7:50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHE MANUFACTURERS' 810.00 SRTS. WHOLESALE AND BETAIL.

SEND FOR CERCULAR.

76:00

808

R. HOSHINS & CO., 21 tuthsemrp NO. DIS ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS. THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

21toths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. 8 00

CHESNUT STREET. 808 PITCHER'S GREAT CLOSING OUT NALE. WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT Of Photographs, Imperial Medium, and Card size; Rustic Frames, all sizes; Stereoscopes and Surreoscopic Views, and a fine assortment of Books, at

HALF PRICE,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK. All the New Publications sold by the Single Copy at Not Wholesale Prices,
Dombey & Son. 6 volumes, Diamond Dickens, Price \$150. We sell for \$150. Newcomes. 2d volume, Diamond, Thackersy, Price \$150. We sell for \$100. Every Enturdsy, for July 20th. Price 10 cents. We sell at 5 cents.
Libraries furn-shed with standard works, in Fine or Cooth Bindings, at less than Publishers' Wholesale Rates. 7 12 22

G. W. PITCHER, CHESNUT STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON.

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GERTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate Papecial attention given to the manufacture o FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to rive satisfaction. KEEP THEM AT HAND!



PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1863.